



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year

1954



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EASTLEIGH :
EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1954

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS.

(a), (b), D. L. LANE.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

Chief Clerk : * † ‡ Miss F. NASH.

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.

† * Miss P. D. HASKETT.

Miss S. A. COOPER.

Disinfector and Van Driver :

Mr. K. CHAPLOW.

Rodent Operators :

Mr. J. CHESHIRE.

Mr. L. G. TOPP.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.*
- (g) *Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspector's Association.*

* *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

† *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1954.

Births.

The number of live births registered in 1954 was 512, a number which does not show significant variation from the previous year's figure of 520.

The resulting crude birth rate was 16.41 per thousand population, the slight drop being accounted for partially by fewer births and partially by an appreciable rise in the estimated population. Application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor yields an adjusted birth rate of 16.24.

Illegitimate births numbered 14, comprising 2.17 per cent. of the total births, which is the lowest post-war level yet attained.

Eleven pregnancies terminated after the 28th week in still births, resulting in a rate of 21.03 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, as compared with 18.87 in 1953.

Deaths.

Deaths remained at a similar level to 1953, the 334 deaths yielding a crude death rate of 10.7 and an adjusted death rate of 10.57.

Infant deaths increased to 17 from causes of a congenital nature and caused a reversion of the recent downward trend in the infant mortality rate, which for 1954 is 33.2 per 1,000 live births.

The same overall mortality was maintained in consequence of a marked drop in mortality in the 65-75 age group, in which there were 16 per cent. fewer deaths than in recent years.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population in 1954 was 31,210, an increase of 540 on the 1953 estimate. Of this total increase, 178 is attributable to natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) and the remaining 362 to movement of population into the Borough.

Infectious Diseases.

In contrast to the preceding three years, the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was generally at a very low level. Measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia, were in minimal numbers, and diphtheria and acute poliomyelitis were wholly absent. A small outbreak of sonne dysentery occurred, involving ten cases, but was quickly controlled.

On the other side of the picture, more new cases of tuberculosis were discovered. This was in some part the result of Mass Radiological surveys carried out in and near the Borough.

New schemes of immunisation against whooping cough and of B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children are heralded for the coming year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1930-1954.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 1st April	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March.	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	£ 86,046	£ s. d.	.....
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	92,910	370 0 0	.....
1932	2,028	22,710	6,245	127,468	376 0 0	.....
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	509 0 0	.....
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	147,138	520 0 0	.....
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,323	597 0 0	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,966	616 0 0	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554 0 0	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604 0 0	300
1939	6,320	^a 26,360 ^b 26,770	7,799	167,456	674 0 0	150
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687 0 0	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695 0 0	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685 0 0	.....
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704 0 0	.....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707 0 0	.....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734 0 0	.....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714 0 0	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765 0 0	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775 0 0	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736 0 0	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748 0 0	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769 0 0	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788 0 0	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801 0 0	13
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820 0 0	11

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.

^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS		
		Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.			
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		Total.	Illegitimate.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
1930	17,100	6	17.8		337	8		21	62.3	9.6
1926-30	16,460	.....	.....		305	6.8		13.6	44.59	9.89
1931	18,360	13	37.4		334	9		13	38.9	11.1
1932	22,710	9	26.49		331	14		19	57.4	11.8
1933	24,220	17	48.29		335	15		21	62.68	10.81
1934	24,260	15	47.02		304	10		12	39.47	9.43
1935	24,510	9	25.13		349	7		16	45.84	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	36.71		380	10.8		16.2	49.1	10.54
1936	24,830	12	31.8		374	8		20	53.47	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03		428	10		20	46.72	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7		379	9		11	29.02	9.96
1939	<i>a</i> 26,360 <i>b</i> 26,770	9	24.21		404	9		16	39.6	10.19
1940	27,240	11	24.49		438	9		24	54.05	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99		404	9.0		18.2	45.05	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0		374	14		19	49.86	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98		445	19		6	13.48	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86		465	30		17	36.56	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4		509	50		18	35.36	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31		457	47		24	52.51	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77		450	32.0		13.8	37.33	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0		529	45		21	29.69	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1		572	24		19	33.21	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27		564	32		18	31.91	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39		549	33		25	45.53	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18		524	29		14	26.71	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62		547	32.6		19.4	35.43	10.93
1951	30,410	12	20.87		563	21		12	22.31	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00		493	12		11	22.31	10.36
1953	30,670	10	18.87		520	15		11	21.15	10.86
1954	31,210	11	21.03		512	14		17	33.2	10.7

a For calculation of Birth Rates.*b* For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION				31,210								
LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total									
Total	277	235	512	}	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			16.41				
Legitimate	266	232	498									
Illegitimate	11	3	14									
Comparability Factor				0.99								
Adjusted Birth Rate				16.24								
STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total									
Total	4	7	11	}	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			21.03				
Legitimate	3	7	10									
Illegitimate	1	-	1									
DEATHS	Male	Female	Total									
Deaths	171	163	334	}	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population			10.7				
Comparability Factor									0.99			
Adjusted Death Rate									10.57			

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List.)

		Rate per 1,000	
		Deaths	(live and still) births
No. 30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	1	1.91	
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—			
Legitimate.....	Male	Female	Total
Illegitimate.....	7	8	15
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—	2	—	2
Legitimate.....	Male	Female	Total
Illegitimate.....	6	6	12
	1	—	1

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	33.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	30.12
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	142.9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	60
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	4
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	2

ENGLAND and WALES (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General)

BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)	15.2
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	24.0
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	11.3
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 related live births)	25.5

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1954.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.							
				0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford.
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	4	-	-	-
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	12	22	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	6	9	7	10	2	2	5	7	9	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
16. Diabetes	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	35	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	10	18	4	7	5	2	9	5
18. Coronary disease, angina	54	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	16	26	3	7	6	6	8	17
19. Hypertension with heart disease	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	34	6	9	1	1	1	1
20. Other heart disease	45	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	7	15	1	6	1	3	1	5
21. Other circulatory disease	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	15	1	1	1	1	1	5	7
22. Influenza	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	3	1	2
23. Pneumonia	13	8	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	7	2	3	2	1	2	1
24. Bronchitis	9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformations	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	39	18	21	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	16	3	6	5	6	5	5	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	-	3
34. All other accidents	10	5	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	3	-	3
35. Suicide	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	334	171	163	17	22	1	-	5	3	8	25	57	61	155	38	58	37	45	48	35	73
Males	-	-	-	9	2	1	-	3	2	6	15	34	36	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	2	1	2	10	23	25	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH

In the Table on page , male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 334 deaths :—

- 155, *i.e.*, 46 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.
- 216, *i.e.*, 65 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.
- 273, *i.e.*, 80 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.
- 298, *i.e.*, 89 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

Of the remaining 36 deaths between the ages of 0—45, there were 17 (5 per cent.) in the first year of life and 19 (6 per cent.) between the ages of 1 and 45.

While the total number of deaths is only one more than 1953, there have been some variations in the age distribution, the major characteristics of which have been an increase in infants deaths and a decrease in deaths between the ages of 65 and 75.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, *e.g.* in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the seven-year period 1947–53.

Ref. No.		1954		1947–53	
		No.	Percent- age of Total.	No.	Percent- age of Total.
1-36	Total Deaths	334	100	2,288	100
18-20	Heart Disease	110	32.9	712	31.1
10-14	Cancer	60	18.0	386	16.9
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	35	10.5	315	13.8
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	25	7.5	238	10.4
		230	68.9	1,651	72.2

These conform to the usual pattern, but manifest individual characteristics in that during 1954 there was an appreciable decline in deaths due to respiratory diseases (in fact exactly half of the 1953 figure) and a lesser decline in deaths due to intra-cranial vascular lesions (*i.e.* cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis, etc.). Heart disease and cancer, each showing minor increases, were together responsible for 50.9 per cent. of the total deaths.

Major Causes of Death at ages over Forty-five

The relative importance in 1954 of the four main causes of death in relation to age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :—

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	155	Heart Disease	67	43.2
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	18	11.4
		Respiratory Diseases	15	9.7
		Cancer	14	9.0
65-75	61	Heart Disease	24	39.3
		Cancer	11	18.0
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	16.4
		Respiratory Diseases	1	1.6
55-65	57	Cancer	21	36.8
		Heart Disease	14	24.6
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	7.0
		Respiratory Diseases	4	7.0
45-55	25	Cancer	11	44.0
		Heart Disease	5	20.0
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	8.0
		Respiratory Diseases	2	8.0

In the 75 and over group, deaths from all causes other than heart disease were at a relatively low level, particularly so in the case of intra-cranial vascular lesions.

The 65-75 group was distinguished by an exceptionally low mortality from respiratory diseases ; only one death was so attributable, as compared with 17 in 1953, when mortality was high in consequence of the prevalence of influenza.

Respiratory disease also took a lower toll of the 55-65 group. Deaths from cancer, however, were well above the average level.

Cancer mortality was also high in the 45-55 age group. Whereas heart disease and cancer normally cause 50 per cent. of deaths in this group, in 1954 they were responsible for 64 per cent. of the total deaths in the group.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :—

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2544	3430	2291	4250	1864	3577	4208
Deaths	38	58	37	45	48	35	73
Death Rate per 1,000	14.94	16.91	16.15	10.59	25.75	9.78	17.35

The variation in the rates is probably due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under one year of age increased to 17 in 1954. In consequence, the Infant Mortality Rate which has been in the lower twenties for the previous three years, rose to 33.2 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths were evenly distributed between the sexes—9 males and 8 females. The causation and age at death are analysed in the table below.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Age at Death.				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Pneumonia	2	—	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	2	1	1	—	—	—
Haemolytic disease	2	2	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	3	2	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia by cord	1	1	—	—	—	—
Aspiration asphyxia	2	—	1	—	—	1
Pyloric Stenosis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital heart disease	2	—	2	—	—	—
Spina Bifida	1	—	1	—	—	—
	17	6	7	—	1	3

The vast majority of these deaths occurred within the first week of life and all but four of the 17 deaths would have a background of general or specific developmental defect. It is fortuitous that such a number should fall in any one year.

SECTION II.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analysis of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station based on the Town Hall Yard, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings*: Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*: Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*: Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 224).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance

Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The Area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole-time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

The area was covered for health visiting during the year by two health visitors working solely within the Borough and two other visitors working part-time within the Borough. The year ended with the prospect of a further change in staff.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, continued to maintain places for 50 children, admitted in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

If any children are admitted who do not come within the above groups, it is on the understanding that the child will have to be withdrawn if the place is required by another child with a definite reason for admission.

Children of one to five years are cared for from 7.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m., Mondays to Fridays, and 7.30 a.m. to 1.0 p.m. on Saturdays. Charges are made for accommodation and meals. The amount of the charge to be paid is assessed according to a scale prescribed by the County Council. The children are subject to medical examination on entry and periodically thereafter.

Application for admission should be made to the Matron.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page .

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects	Trafalgar House, Winchester 18, Archers Road, Southampton	Mondays and Fridays Wednesdays
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester King's Park Road, Southampton	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday mornings Mondays, 2-4

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester - Southampton	Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cardigan Road King's Park Road	MALES	FEMALES
		Saturdays, 11 a.m. Monday to Friday 10-12 ; 5-7. Saturdays, 10-12 No clinic	Tuesdays, 2.15 No clinic Mondays, 10-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays, 2-6 Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	M.I. Room, 17 Families' Camp, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey	Thursdays, 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	By appointment	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fourth Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic (Minor)	Examination and supervision of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey	1st Thursday of even months 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeons)	Examination and supervision of children by an orthopaedic Surgeon	Red House, Romsey	3rd Tuesday of even months 2.0 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Ray Therapy Clinic (subsidiary of Physio-therapy Department R.H.C.H.)	Exercises. Ultra-violet—infra-red radiation and massage	Desborough Road	Monday to Friday, 9—12.30; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Chest Clinic	Examination and supervision of actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium Bishopstoke.	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	South - Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Occupation Centre	Care and training of certified mental defectives	St. Peter Chesil Church Hall, Chesil Street, Winchester.	Monday to Friday, 9.30—3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible for a considerable period of the year at King's Park Road, Southampton, and periodically visits the Borough either on the site of the major industrial concerns or at Chamberlayne Road Health Centre, where open public sessions are held in addition to special sessions for particular groups such as older school children, employees of smaller firms, etc.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton, and the Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium and Fryern Hill Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Isolation Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Isolation Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital, or *via* the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No : Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No : Southampton 25117).

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—One home is registered under the Acts as a Nursing Home. It has no maternity accommodation and in the main cares for elderly persons.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the outbuildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted *inter-alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1954 :—

	<i>Series.</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation.</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preserva- tion of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26 / 6 /53
Buildings	3 / 9 /53

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

Following on the epidemics experienced in the years 1951, 1952 and 1953, there was a sharp drop in the incidence of Measles in 1954, when only 47 cases were recorded. Of this total, 44 cases occurred amongst children resident at the Polish Hostel. Thus, excluding the Polish Hostel, the incidence throughout the Borough was 3 cases, all of which were in children under the age of 2. It may be recalled, that in 1950 when a total of 46 cases were recorded, 31 of these occurred at 17 Families' Camp. The Measles history of these two Camps, together with the total for the Borough during the past six years, is given below.

Year	Polish Hostel	17 Families' Camp	Borough Total
1949	0	0	53
1950	0	31	46
1951	112	9	825
1952	1	36	390
1953	3	7	435
1954	44	0	47

Thus, while neither Camp is an isolated community, each in turn, has behaved essentially as a closed community in relation to the epidemicity of Measles.

The 44 cases at the Polish Hostel occurred in 29 families. Nineteen families had single cases and two families had two cases with onset on the same day. The remaining 21 were concentrated in 8 families in whom 9 initial cases are presumed to have infected 12 siblings, chiefly in the younger age groups. Half of these 9 primary cases were under school age, whereas three-quarters of the secondary cases were of that age. It was illustrated in last year's report that in recent epidemic years some 50 per cent. of cases occurred in the pre-school age groups. In the Polish Camp cases, 77 per cent. of the cases were under 5 years, the increased incidence affecting chiefly the 2-3 and 3-4 year olds.

Apart from a few cases, this localised epidemic was concentrated in the months of March and April and no cases occurred after mid-June.

No deaths were recorded as attributable to Measles.

Whooping Cough

The incidence of Whooping Cough also reached a low level in 1954, the number of cases notified totalling only 26. As will be seen by reference to the table of yearly incidence of infectious diseases, this is the first year of really low incidence since 1947, when there were 10 cases.

As was the case in regard to Measles, a higher proportion of cases occurred in the 2-3 and 3-4 year old age groups than in epidemic years: consequently, the proportion of cases in children over the age of 5 fell to some 20 per cent.

Cases occurred throughout the year and were disseminated fairly evenly in the Borough, with the exception of the North Ward from which no case was notified. There were eight instances of two cases occurring in the same family, mainly with simultaneous onset.

It had been hoped to inaugurate a scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation on similar lines to that for Diphtheria Immunisation towards the end of the year, but that had to be held over until 1955. In recent years, an appreciable proportion of children immunised by their own doctors against Diphtheria have, in fact, received simultaneous immunisation against Whooping Cough by means of a combined antigen.

Note.—As this scheme is now in operation, it is felt desirable to make further reference to it although not falling within the year of report.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the Scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone) and of Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) are held at the Health Department, 40 Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria immunisation scheme.

With both vaccines, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

As illustrated in the report for 1953 it is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria available in the Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine. The Pertussis vaccine is available to meet the needs of the young child who has previously been immunised against diphtheria or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is now being sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of 2½ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there

being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever notifications fell to seven, the lowest number on record. The last epidemic years of this disease were 1934 and 1935. More cases occurred in 1934 than have occurred over the seven year period 1948-54.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications received totalled 11, all in respect of nursing home cases. This does not imply any adverse reflection upon the nursing home : it is evidence rather of the assiduity of the temperature recording there. The number of instances was 5 fewer than in the preceding year.

Pneumonia

One case of pneumonia was notified in respect of an elderly man.

Erysipelas

Two cases not previously notified occurred during the year, one male and one female.

Acute Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, nor was advice received of any contact with the disease in other areas.

Food Poisoning

One case of salmonella typhi-murium food poisoning occurred in an elderly lady of 76. The source of the infection was not determined.

Dysentery

A small outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred at 17 Families' Camp during the month of June. By arrangement with the Military Authorities, this was investigated on their behalf and the measures advised and taken limited the infection to the families originally involved.

The causative organism was isolated by the Public Health Laboratory from specimens from 8 children and two mothers ; both of the mothers were symptomless excretors. Five of the children were admitted to hospital, three as acute cases and two because of special considerations. The remaining three children and one of the mothers comprised one family and were isolated in their hut. The other mother .

was found to be employed as a cook in an establishment in a neighbouring authority with whom arrangements were made for her to be suspended from employment.

The source of the infection was found to be a child who had arrived at the camp five weeks previously, having been discharged from hospital presumed clear of infection.

In view of (1) the concentrations of children in the Families' Camp, the adjacent Polish Camp, and that part of the Military Camp taken over for temporary housing; (2) the existence of communal feeding in the Families' Camp; (3) civilian employees working in the camp, and ex-service camp residents working outside the camp, the potentialities for spread of the disease were not inconsiderable.

Diphtheria

The eighth consecutive year of complete freedom from this disease has now passed, and with its passing this disease fades a little more from the public memory. While localised outbreaks can, and still do occur, the less apparent risk tends to lead to a false sense of security, with consequent neglect of protective measures. While diphtheria immunisation of itself is accepted by wise parents as a sensible precaution, it may be that the emphasis now to be laid on combined diphtheria-whooping cough immunisation, referred to earlier, will encourage those to whom the whooping cough element will make a more direct appeal.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. At the appropriate time, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic held in conjunction with the School Clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation, he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. It will be

observed that in recent years the acceptance of diphtheria immunisation has fluctuated quite appreciably from year to year. During 1954 there was an upward swing of primary immunisation from the 1953 level of very similar proportions to the downward swing of 1953 as compared with 1952. There is no apparent reason for fluctuations of such magnitude, which renders difficult assessment of the trend of public acceptance. It has at least been an encouraging year in regard to re-immunisation, the bulk of which were effected at sessions arranged at the schools. The total of 918 children resident in the Borough re-immunised is the highest on record and some 430 more than in either of the previous two years.

Table (B) follows the revised grouping introduced in last year's report and shows the number of children, in age groups, who have been immunised or re-immunised within the previous 5 years and more than 5 years previously. The total number of children under the age of 15 who have been immunised/re-immunised within the past five years was 293 greater than at the end of 1953, 245 of these being children of school age. The total number of children under the age of 15 who have been immunised at some time is 6,320. No accurate figures of child population are available to calculate the percentage of children protected.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred, nor was any contact of a case resident in the Borough during the year.

Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	-	-	1	2	3	-
1950	-	-	1	9	10	-
1951	-	-	6	23	29	-
1952	-	-	9	18	27	-
1953	-	-	2	13	15	46
1954	-	-	2	14	16	44

The statistics of primary vaccination and re-vaccination are shown in the relevant tables. The main consideration is the uptake of primary vaccination in the first year of life. This was rising up to 1952, but has tended to decline over the past two years, so that in 1954 only 47 per cent. of the number of children born in 1954 were vaccinated in their first year of life. The earlier circulation of information to mothers (at about 2½ months) occasioned by the introduction of a whooping cough scheme, will afford the opportunity of adding a reminder regarding smallpox vaccination when the infant is at an appropriate age for this to be effected.

Tuberculosis

During the year 38 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 8 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident within the Borough. Information was received that a further 9 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from other areas or had returned to the district after a period of residence in another area.

Of the non-pulmonary cases, renal tuberculosis comprised 6 of the cases, the remaining two being one of glandular tuberculosis and one unlocalised.

The age and sex of the notified cases are shown in the table, from which it will be noted that the main burden of the disease falls upon the young adult age groups.

With a view to providing a measure of protection to these vulnerable age groups, a scheme is in being for the local health authority to offer B.C.G. vaccination to school children in their thirteenth year. This will be dealt with more fully in next year's report, after the scheme has been put into operation.

Environmental conditions, however, will continue to have their previous importance. During the year eight tuberculous families were re-housed by the Council.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were at the same level as 1953, viz. three males, one female. In 1953 all male deaths were in age groups over 45 years, whereas in 1954, two male deaths were in the 25-45 age group.

Mass Radiography

A further survey was carried out by the Southampton Mass Radiography Unit between the 2nd and 24th September, 1954, when special facilities were made available to private firms and secondary schools as well as to the general public.

During the period of the survey, 2,132 members of the general public presented themselves for examination (males 772, females 1,360). Of the total of 3,511 examined, 168 were recalled for large films and 47

of these for interview. In 40 instances, some non-tuberculosis condition was discovered comprising :—

Bronchitis and emphysema	.....	.....	1
Bronchiectasis	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia and pneumonitis	.....	.....	6
Pleural thickening and fibrosis	.....	.....	3
Non-malignant intrathoracic growth	.....	.....	2
Acquired cardiovascular condition	.....	.....	14
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	12

Newly-discovered cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 5-4 males requiring immediate treatment and one female requiring occasional supervision.

TABLE (A)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	.....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918

TABLE (B)

NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1954

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	3	7	-	2	-	-	1	-
25-35	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
35-45	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
45-55	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
55-65	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	25	13	3	5	3	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1954 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.							
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Dysentery	10	4	6	—	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Erysipelas	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	47	26	21	2	5	11	11	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2
Whooping Cough	26	14	12	1	3	5	8	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	7	5

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1934.

Disease.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Scarlet Fever ...	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7
Diphtheria ...	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2
Pneumonia ...	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1
Puerperal Fever	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	5	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-
(a) Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47
(a) Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1954 and the Seventeenth as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV, V and VI of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The completion of Sections "A" and "C" of the new trunk sewer from Chandler's Ford to North Stoneham and the proposed extensions of the existing sewers, together with the emptying of cess-pools, refuse disposal, smoke abatement, rats and mice destruction, and the use of caravans as temporary dwellings, have been the principal sanitary problems dealt with by the Council during the year 1954, and short reports on all these items have been included in Section IV

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1954 was 526, which is an increase of 273 over the previous year's figure of 253, and a considerable advance over 119 and 182, the numbers of new houses built in the years 1952 and 1951 respectively. The number of houses inspected and dealt with under the Housing Acts was 385, as compared with 261 in 1953, the number of repairs effected by informal action over the same periods being 1,185 and 282 respectively. Further details are supplied in Section V of the report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1954 was 56,141, an increase of 1,908 over the previous year's figure. During the year the slaughter-house problem received the consideration of the Public Health Committee and a comprehensive report on this and other items is included in Section VI of this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**(a) Water**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1954 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.
All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1954	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply	76	76	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	76	74	*2	Nil
River Itchen Supply	76	76	Nil	Nil

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.

- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains at 31/12/54 is (a) 9,088 direct to the houses ; and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in November, 1954.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	253.0	211.6	203.0
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	4.0	2.0	4.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. *	0.057	* 0.033	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.014	0.007	0.017
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	0.001
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.0	4.0	3.0
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	124	126	91
Permanent	55	30	60
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.025	0.05	0.28
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	185	145	130
Free Chlorine	* Nil	* 0.20	Nil
Reaction, pH	(7.6)	(7.6)	(7.9)
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	71.6	56.9	73.7
Magnesium, as Mg	2.9	1.5	2.9
Carbonate, as CO ₃	111.0	87.0	78.0
Chloride, as Cl.	20.0	19.0	19.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	12.3	8.4	15.3
Nitrate, as NO ₃	17.72	17.72	13.29
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copp	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems, and the whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of some small areas at "Middle," "Stoke Common," "Boyatt," and "Chandler's Ford."

With the completion of the Chestnut Avenue and Doncaster Farm Housing sites at "Middle"; the development of the Longmead and Manor Farm Estates at Bishopstoke; the erection of houses in Lincolns Rise and Boyatt Lane at "Boyatt," and the rapid development of "Chandler's Ford" by private enterprise, the small groups of agricultural dwellings on the perimeter of the Borough have completely lost their rural isolation and the extension of the public sewer in these areas would appear to be justified.

This matter was taken up with the Borough Engineer in 1953, who submitted estimates to the Council in July 1954 for laying foul sewers in Chestnut Avenue, "Middle"; Haig Road, Stoke Park; and Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford. The matter was further discussed by the Council in October, 1954, following a report on the subject from the Town Clerk, when it was decided to interview the owners of the undeveloped land which would be served by the proposed sewers with a view to obtaining contributions from them towards the cost of the work.

Sections "A" and "C" of the Chandler's Ford trunk sewer were completed during the year and in November 1954 the Council decided, on the advice of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to invite tenders for the construction of Stage II, Section (b) which will complete the sewer.

Further extensions of the sewerage system of the town were carried out on Stage I of the development of the Council's new housing Estate at Manor Farm, Bishopstoke, and in Hursley Road and the lands at the Lakes, Chandler's Ford, which are being developed by private enterprise.

During the year under review the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Drains inspected	37
Drains tested	18
Drains repaired or reconstructed	8
Premises drained to sewer	3
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	3
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	7
Fresh air inlet fixed	2
New gullies provided	10
Benching or fenders to gullies repaired	3

(c) Closet Accommodation

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas where there were some one hundred and sixty-one cottages using the conservancy system.

During the last three years this number has been reduced to one hundred and twenty-two. Of this number, thirty are scheduled for

demolition, thirteen have the sewer available, eighteen will benefit by the Council's proposed extensions of sewers, seventeen are isolated farm cottages, and forty-five are at Stoke Common.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department during the year :—

Separate sanitary accommodation provided	1
New waterclosets provided complete	6
New watercloset basins provided	12
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	21
W.C. compartments repaired	5
W.C. compartments rebuilt	3
W.C. compartments cleansed	6

(d) Public Cleansing

Although there has been no change in the method of scavenging the area during 1954, the subject of refuse collection and disposal and the cleansing of cesspools, which has been under constant review by the Council since 1950, received further consideration from the Public Health Committee.

Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand-pit at Fair Oak. This tip has been in constant use since 1941 and in conjunction with the appropriate official of the Borough Surveyor's Department, it is kept as free from nuisance as possible. The face of the tip is treated during the summer months to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets and no complaints in respect of the tip were received during the year. The Assistant Rodent Officer treated the tip in February, May, August and November, when it was estimated that thirty, twenty-two, thirty-two and fifty-five rats respectively were destroyed.

The remaining period of usefulness of this pit as a refuse tip is limited and in May, 1954, on receipt of a communication from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, the Council gave further consideration to the recommendation of the Public Health Committee regarding the acquiring and utilising of an area of the irrigation meadows in Barton Peverel as a site for a controlled tip, following which a Sub-Committee was appointed to inspect and report upon the suggested use of an alternative controlled tip off Fair Oak Road at Middle Street. After inspecting the site, the Sub-Committee recommended that the site suggested was a suitable place for a controlled tip and the Ministry be informed of the Council's desire to acquire the Fair Oak Road site and abandon their proposals regarding the Barton Peverel irrigation meadows.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

In June, 1954, the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Public Health Committee in 1952 to investigate the question of cesspools generally, considered a report by the Borough Engineer on the first twelve months working of the "restricted scheme" covering the period

April 1953–March 1954. After detailed consideration, it was recommended that the scale of free emptyings be doubled as from the 1st October, 1954, and that all necessary steps be taken to encourage owners of properties with cesspools to connect to the main sewerage system of the Borough, the scheme to be reviewed before the expiration of twelve months.

This report was adopted by the Council and in October, 1954, the Council decided that when the public sewer was extended in Chestnut Avenue, Haig and Hursley Roads, no contribution towards the cost of the laying of the sewers be required from persons whose premises are already served by a cesspool and that wherever possible an Improvement Grant be made available towards the cost of providing a drain from the house to the sewer to persons wishing to abandon their cesspool drainage. Alternatively, or in addition, the Council would carry out the work of connection and allow the cost (with interest) to be repaid over a period of years.

(e) Sanitary Inspection of the Area

During the year 1954 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of:—

Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Water Sampling	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Closet Accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Offensive Accumulations	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Rivers and Streams	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	458
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Insect Pests	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Verminous Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Smoke Observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
Factories with Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Factories without Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Second-hand stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Petroleum Stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
Rats and Mice Destruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	6208
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
					<hr/>
					8588
					<hr/>

2. Inspection of Factories and other Premises.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	49	2	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	2	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	51	2	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year no notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(j) Shops

During 1954, 122 visits were paid to shops. One informal notice was served and one complied with.

Nature of Defect.	Number Completed.
Washing facilities provided	1
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	1
Miscellaneous Item	1
Total	3

(k) **Smoke Abatement**

Fourteen complaints in respect of nuisance from smoke emission were received during 1954, three different premises being involved.

Four of the complaints received were in respect of smoke emission from a steam raising plant. The nuisance complained of appeared to be due to a defect in the boilers, unsuitable fuel and unskilled stoking. The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service were consulted and a deflector type of door was fitted to the boilers. The question of fuel was taken up with the Coal Supplies Officer by the Management and instruction on the correct methods of firing were given to the staff, some of whom attended a course on boiler stoking at Southampton University. This resulted in a great improvement, but as this plant is over 50 years old, the only permanent solution to the problem would be the complete renewal of the existing plant, and this, I understand, is now in hand.

Six similar complaints were received in respect of a laundry. Four of these complaints were undoubtedly due to poor class fuel and unskilled stoking, and were remedied by a change of boilerhouse staff. The remaining two complaints were of nuisance from the burning of waste material, which was abated by the removal of the material to the Corporation Refuse Tip. On the question of fuel the Management was referred to the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

Four complaints were received of smoke and fumes from a Metals Reclamation Plant. One nuisance was traced to a Workshop Heating Stove which was started with material impregnated with oil. This was brought to the notice of the Management and the practice stopped. Of the other three complaints, one was received in April regarding metallic fumes from the Reclamation Plant. This was taken up with the Management and no further complaints were received until the 31st December and these were being investigated at the end of the year.

(l) **Rats and Mice**

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough, started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

The whole of the town area is periodically surveyed for rats, and during one of these surveys it was discovered that a number of shops were infested. The attention of the occupiers was drawn to this matter and they were informed of Section 6 of the 1949 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act under which the local authority is empowered to treat an infested area as one block and recover the cost of the work from the owners or occupiers. This treatment was carried out and up to the end of the year no further signs of rats were seen or any complaints made.

There were several complaints of rats and mice from the British Railways during the year under review, and one of these resulted in a full treatment of the Carriage and Wagon Works and this treatment took two weeks to complete. Another complaint was in respect of the Railway Allotments, one of the tenants complaining that everything that was growing was being eaten by rats. That this was not an understatement was borne out by the fact that out of an estimated kill of 100, no less than 36 dead rats were found after the treatment. The Motive Power Depot, adjoining the allotments, was treated at the same time and this no doubt added to the efficiency of the operation.

The Annual 10 per cent. test bait of the sewers was started on the 3rd August, 1954, and was completed on the 6th August. The total number of manholes baited was 78 and with the exception of 6 baits, that had obviously been washed away, 'no takes' were recorded. It could be assumed, therefore, that the sewer system of the Borough was free from rats.

Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee.—An invitation to attend a meeting to be held at Fareham on the 29th January, 1954, was received from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, but due to inclement weather conditions the Borough representatives were unable to attend. A further meeting of this Committee was held at Fareham on the 11th June, 1954, when representatives of the Borough attended. The other representatives were from: Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant, Gosport, Fareham, Droxford, Haslar, British Railways and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee, also three representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were present. There is no doubt that these meetings serve a very useful purpose in so far as they enable Local Authorities to obtain closest liaison and co-operation where boundaries meet. It also enables Local Authorities to question the Ministry on various points and issues.

During the year a new Rodenticidal Bait was introduced by the Ministry's experts for use with "Warfarin." This is a wet bait comprising Pinhead Oatmeal, Caster Sugar and Liquid Paraffin (or Technical White Oil) and is for use where climatic conditions are very hot or where it has been found that the rats have not taken readily to the dry baits. It is now ten years since the Ministry of Food introduced the present method of Rodent Control and the following is a brief summary of the number of cases treated for rats and mice, and the amounts of bait, poison, etc., that have been used during this period.

No. of Cases Treated:

Rats	.....	12,492
Mice	.....	750

Amount of Bait Used :

Sausage Rusk	.....	6,152-lbs.
Bread Mash	.....	370-lbs.
Medium Oatmeal	.....	272-lbs.
Flour	.....	106-lbs.
Sugar	.....	70-lbs.
Wheat	.....	6-lbs.
		<hr/>
		6,976-lbs.

Amount of Poison Used :

Red Squill	144-lbs.
Zinc Phosphide	35-lbs.
Arsenic	55-lbs.
Warfarin	23-lbs.
A.N.T.U.	21-lbs.
Gas	5-lbs.
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	283-lbs.

Estimated Kill—Rats 57,186

Number of Bodies Recovered 4,496

During this period, traps were resorted to on two occasions.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operators, enforced the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories, Camps and agricultural land.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :—

(a) Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	292
(b) Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1468
(c) Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	920
(d) Number of premises treated for rats	778
(e) Estimated number of rats destroyed	7551
(f) Number of premises treated for mice	142
(g) Number of visits made for this purpose	6208

(m) Camping Sites

Sixteen applications to erect, station and use movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Eight of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted in 1953, seven of which were renewed for a limited period and one was refused. The other eight were fresh applications, four of which were granted for a limited period and four refused.

Thirteen applications for planning permission to develop land as caravan sites were considered by the Development Sub-Committee during the same period. Six of these applications were for renewal of licences granted for a limited period in 1953 and all six were renewed for a further limited period, two of the applicants being granted permission to increase the number of caravans on the site from 10 to 12 and 20 to 25 respectively. The remaining seven applications were in respect of new sites, one of which was granted and six refused.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-1954, was as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64
1954	17	69

(n) Bathing Pools

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public, the water supply being provided from the Southampton Corporation's water main.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) Tents, Vans and Sheds

No action was taken in respect of tents, vans and sheds during the year under review.

(p) Offensive Trades

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying.
Fat Extracting.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(q) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(r) Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(s) Rag Flock

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(t) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year 61 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 69,387 gallons of Petroleum, 5,296-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION V.

HOUSING

Report by Chief Sanitary Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority :	Total
(a) New permanent houses	247
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses	279
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	385
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,170
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and 1932	53
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	294
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	14
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	39

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	104
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1954	9

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Occupiers	1
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1954	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	10
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	14
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	75
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	3
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	23
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs

One hundred and seventeen complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Sanitary Department during 1954. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Sanitary Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and one hundred and forty-one informal notices were served during the year under review. In nine cases only was it found necessary to resort to formal action. No work in default was executed by the Council.

Certificates of Disrepair

During the last four months of the year, nine applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, and all were granted by the Council. Five of the houses were repaired by the owner and the certificates were revoked by the Council.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1954 is as follows :—

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
Roofs repaired or renewed	61	3
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	25	1
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	37	2
External walls repaired or renewed	36	5
Window and door arches repaired	6	10
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	9	8
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	5	1
Wall cavities cleaned out	10	—
Rendering to external walls	4	2
Sub-floor ventilation provided	3	4
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed	4	1
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	7	1
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	2	1
Refuse receptacle provided	—	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	155	9
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	136	8
Waterproofing of internal walls	11	4
Wallplaster repaired	157	9
Walls cleansed and redecorated	140	9
Floors repaired or renewed	56	6
Sub-floor area concreted	3	—
Windows repaired or renewed	49	7
Window fasteners renewed	1	—
Sash cords renewed	29	10
Doors repaired or renewed	41	4
Door frames repaired or renewed	28	4
Door furniture renewed	16	8
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed	47	4
Hearths repaired or renewed	35	4
Stairs repaired or renewed	5	1
Handrails provided to staircase	2	1
Ventilated food store provided	6	1
Food store repaired or improved	3	—
Washing copper repaired or renewed	4	1
Wash-house rebuilt or repaired	3	1
Washing accommodation provided	1	—
Bathing accommodation provided	7	1
Water service repaired or renewed	7	1
Water heating service provided	5	—
New sink provided	13	1
New sink waste and trap provided	16	1
	1185	135

Verminous Premises and Articles.

The disinfestation of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the sanitary department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	707
Houses found to be verminous	7
Rooms sprayed for vermin	22

Of the seven houses found to be verminous, two were infested with bugs and five with fleas. All the houses infested with bugs were privately owned ; in one case three treatments were necessary before the infestation was cleared, but the other house required only one treatment.

All five houses infested with fleas were privately owned and with the exception of one house which required four treatments, the other infestations were cleared after one treatment.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.****(A) MILK.**

The law relating to milk is contained in the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1950, which includes the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Under Section 23 of this latter Act the milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1953 was made and the provisions came into operation on the 1st May, 1953. This meant that the Borough of Eastleigh was a specified Area and that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950 applied and restricted the sale of milk in the Area to the special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 and 1950. The special designations so authorised are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," "Tuberculin Tested" and, until the 30th September, 1954, "Accredited."

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but Local Authorities, who may or may not be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distributive sides. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, are responsible for the issue of licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise milk, but in 1950 the County delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

Up to the end of February, 1954, the bulk of the milk sold within the Borough was processed in the town at two large dairies, both of which had "High Temperature Short Time Plants." On the 1st March, however, the main bottling for one of these dairies was transferred to the Firm's Dairy in Southampton, the Eastleigh plant being retained for the wholesale trade and some school milk until the 3rd October, 1954, after which no bottling of pasteurised milk was carried on there. At the other premises, a "Federal" dairy, milk is pasteurised for retail distribution by local societies in Eastleigh and Winchester. Both dairies supply farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk to their customers and have several sources of supply. During the year 1954 a small pre-war dairyman reconstructed and re-equipped his dairy in order to pasteurise, bottle and retail milk.

(2) Registration and Licensing.

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—	
Dairies registered	3
Distributors registered	19
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—	
Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	14
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—	
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	12
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	2

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk.*

During the year one hundred and six samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all but one were satisfactory. This sample complied with the methylene blue test but failed the phosphates test. No mechanical defect was found in the plant and repeat samples proved satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk.*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Thirteen samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Both dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the Local Authority have the power to take samples. Two samples of bulk Tuberculin Tested Milk and twenty-four samples of farm bottled milk were taken as delivered to the dairies, and all proved satisfactory.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.*

Both of the large dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other

end to be automatically filled with milk. At the small dairy, brought into use during the year, the bottles were hand washed and the care taken was reflected in the satisfactory results obtained.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :—

Not more than 600	.....	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	.....	Unsatisfactory

One hundred and twenty-six bottles were examined and of these one hundred and fourteen were reported as "Satisfactory" and twelve as "Fairly satisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Twenty samples of detergents and thirty samples of rinse water were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply. At one of the dairies a proportion of the water used is taken from a borehole and three samples of this water were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughter-houses.

Five private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in four of these slaughtering was still discontinued under the live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order, the slaughter-house allowed to continue in use being that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

During the year under review, the subject of slaughter-houses generally was considered at some length by the Public Health Committee and after consultation with neighbouring local authorities, local butchers and the Ministry of Food, the Council decided they were not in favour of licensing private slaughter-houses, that the facilities provided by the Fontley Abattoir at Fareham was sufficient to meet the needs of the butchers in the Borough, excluding the Bacon Factory, and they were prepared to become one of the constituent local authorities of a Joint Board to be formed for the lease of and operation of the Fontley Abattoir at Fareham.

Consideration was also given to the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, and the Slaughter-houses Act, 1954, following which the Council decided that the question of passing a statutory resolution under Section 61 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as amended, closing private slaughter-houses, be deferred until after 1st January, 1955 and that the Chief Sanitary Inspector be instructed forthwith to inform holders of Slaughter-house licences in 1939 that in the event of such a statutory resolution being passed after 1954, only premises then licensed as fit and proper slaughter-houses would qualify for compensation.

Finally in October, 1954, the Council approved the proposal to become a constituent member of the Joint Board to carry out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen, and ancillary matters, in conjunction with other local authorities in southern Hampshire, namely—Portsmouth, Southampton, Gosport, Fareham, Havant and Waterloo, New Forest R.D.C. and Droxford R.D.C., and the Minister of Housing and Local Government be requested to make an Order creating this Joint Board for the purposes named subject to :—

The working Party of interested authorities be asked to leave the power of licensing the Bacon Factory with this Council and for an assurance that they would recommend the Board that should any contribution towards the cost of meat inspection at Fareham or elsewhere be made, a contribution on a similar basis should also be made to this Council in respect of the meat inspection work carried out at the Bacon Factory.

In December, 1954, three applications for the renewal of licences for the use and occupation of premises as slaughter-houses were received. Two were granted by the Council and one was refused.

The number of private slaughter-houses licensed in the Borough at the close of the year, including the bacon factory, was two.

The bacon factory is well sited within the town and is not in immediate proximity to any number of dwelling houses. The premises are of modern construction and the maintenance is of a high standard. The throughput of pigs for manufacture into bacon has steadily increased and there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon and the despatch of pre-packed provisions and sliced bacon to retailers. No small goods or canned goods are manufactured on the premises.

The number of pigs killed in the bacon factory during 1954 was 56,141, which was an increase of 1,908 over the previous year's figure of 54,233, and the highest yearly kill yet recorded. Proposals made by the firm to the Ministry for obtaining building licences for work designed to improve hygiene, efficiency and the overall economy of the factory as a unit, have now been approved by the Ministry and the work of extending the premises to provide a new cutting room and two new refrigerated hanging rooms has been under way during the year. When this work has been completed the whole system will be streamlined in accordance with the latest practice in such factories. The lairage accommodation has been extended and now provides pens for 500 pigs. The animals are electrically stunned and then hoisted by a conveyor to the bleeding passage. Following this, they are mechanically scalded, dehaired, burned and scraped, after which the process of evisceration begins. All carcasses are inspected by the Meat Inspector, and judgment is based principally on the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Foods. This latter code was issued by the Ministry of Food on the 4th December, 1952 (to come into operation on the 1st February, 1953) and now supersedes Memo. 62/Foods, issued by the Ministry of Health in 1922, and which had contained the previous code of judgment. Contained in a separate room adjacent

to the slaughter-house are a fat extracting plant and a blood drying plant, and no complaints were received in respect of either of these offensive trades. All condemned carcasses, offal and blood are rendered innocuous in these two plants on the premises.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under, all of which were slaughtered at the bacon factory with the exception of the forty-six calves and eighteen sheep which were killed in one of the private slaughter-houses which recommenced slaughtering in August :—

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	.....	.....	569
No. of carcasses examined :—				
Bulls	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Bullocks	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Cows	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Heifers	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Calves	.....	.....	.....	46
				<hr/>
				46
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	18
Pigs	.....	.....	.....	56,141
				<hr/>
				56,205
				<hr/>

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and Premises within the Borough during 1954 :—

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers	192
Fishmongers and poulterers	80
Grocers	222
Greengrocers and fruiterers	62
Bakehouses	38
Cowsheds	1
Dairies and milkshops	173
Ice-cream premises	171
Food preparing premises	57
Restaurants	43
Shops, stalls and other premises	234
Sampling visits	176
Miscellaneous visits	50
Total	1,499

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and the other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. In all cases where the food was not subject to the disposal instructions of the Ministry of Food, it was collected and disposed of by the Depart-

ment. All condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of through the Council's Salvage Scheme. Food which is unsuitable for this purpose is disposed of at the refuse tip and every precaution is taken to ensure that it is suitably buried.

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and sixty-three such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered eleven. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound food-stuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals. Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcase and all offal	-	-	34	5,308	34	5,308
Part Carcases	-	-	3	59	3	59
Heads & Tongues	-	-	1,180	14,548	1,180	14,548
Collars	-	-	122	279	122	279
Plucks	-	-	76	494	76	494
Whole Inwards	-	-	854	9,607	854	9,607
Part Inwards	-	-	4	11	4	11
Totals	-	-	2,273	30,306	2,273	30,306

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS—PIGS.

Diseases	Whole Carcase and all Offal		Part Carcases		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-Peritoneal Fat		Total. Carcases and all Offal	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	Whole	Part	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses	—	—	35	227	31	247	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	42	84	518	
Bruised	—	—	52	673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	673	
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1725	11212	702	1404	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2429	12619	
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1989	497	
Emaciation, Acute	4	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	190	
Enteritis	2	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1422	12026	
Erysipelas	2	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	275	
Erythema	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	
Fever, Acute	2	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	71	
Fractures with Complications	1	112	8	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	235	
Jaundice	7	857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	857	
Melanosis	—	—	11	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	48	
Moribund	20	3064	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3064	
Oedema	4	521	42	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	689	
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1265	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1265	632	
Peritonitis	3	424	1	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	100	46	531	
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	
Pneumonia	3	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	378	
Pyæmia	7	983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	983	
Septicæmia	5	671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	671	
Swine Fever	2	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	229	
Urticaria	—	—	6	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	89	
	62	8018	156	1346	31	247	16	15	1725	11212	1967	2036	932	10485	488	1298	1989	497	56	145	7422	35299

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	—	—	46	18	56,141
Number inspected	—	—	46	18	56,141
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	62
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6,343
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	11.4%
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	34
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1,668
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.0%

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description		Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
	English Beef	Bone-taint	372
	Imported Beef	Do.	272
	Imported Lamb	Do.	12
	English Beef	Bruised	160
	English Pork	Do.	29½
	Imported Beef	Do.	74
	Imported Bacon	Do.	19
	Dried Egg.....	Contaminated	32
47	Packets Cheese Spread	Damaged	7¼
48	Packets Soup Squares	Damp and Solidified	5½
	English Beef	Decomposition	23
	English Pork	Do.	27
	English Offal	Do.	65
	English Bacon	Do.	36
	Imported Beef	Do.	72¼
	Imported Lamb	Do.	20
	Imported Offal	Do.	27
3	Tins Liquid Egg	Do.	42
2	Bags Potatoes	Do.	140
2	Jars Fruit	Fermentation	1½
2	Bottles Fruit Squash	Do.	3¼
10	Jars Pickles	Do.	7¼
	Imported Bacon	Maggot Infestation	3,153
7	Slabs Fruit Cake	Mould	7
	Cheese	Do.	72½
13	Packets Cheese Spread	Do.	1½
	Butter	Rancid	4
	Pork Sausage Meat	Sour	31
	Beef Sausages	Do.	86½
348	Tins Imported Canned Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	666½
	Various Prepared Meats	Do.	54¾
	Fish	Do.	140
42	Tins Fish	Do.	32¾
193	Tins Vegetables	Do.	197
434	Tins Fruit	Do.	628¼
24	Tins Jam or Marmalade	Do.	33
41	Tins Golden Syrup	Do.	41
4	Tins Sphaghetti	Do.	2½
29	Tins Soup	Do.	21¾
64	Tins Condensed Milk	Do.	58
101	Tins Evaporated Milk	Do.	96¾
6	Tins Cream	Do.	3
2	Jars Peanut Butter	Do.	1
8	Jars Savoury Spreads	Do.	1½
8	Miscellaneous Items	Do.	4
4	Packets Bun Flour	Weevil Infestation	2
1	Packet Pudding Mixture	Do.	½
Total Weight			6,787

(4) Meat Marking.

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises.

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is as follows:—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	6
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	88
For storage only of ice-cream	.....	.....	.....	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.....	.....	.....	42
				<hr/> 137 <hr/>

The above figures show an increase of eight on the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, but during the year 1954, sixty-nine premises only sold ice-cream, the remaining nineteen having given up stocking it for a variety of reasons. The number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream remained the same, but very little ice-cream was manufactured in the Borough in 1954 due on the one hand to the drastic curtailment of the season through inclemency of weather, and on the other to change of ownership and complete re-equipping of one of the factories, late in the season, with the result that one factory only manufactured ice-cream for a period of about six weeks.

(7) Ice Cream.

There were no changes in the legislation relating to Ice-cream during the year. Control of the premises and of the manufacture and sale of ice-cream is contained in the relevant sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952, made thereunder.

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the larger national and provincial firms.

Routine samples were taken during the year, with the results as follows:—

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers : 7.

No. Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage		
	1	2	3	4			
17	14	3	—	—	Grade 1	82.4	100.0
					Grade 2	17.6	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
17	12	4	1	—	Grade 1	70.6	94.1
					Grade 2	23.5	
					Grade 3	5.9	
					Grade 4	—	
12	11	—	—	1	Grade 1	91.7	91.7
					Grade 2	—	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	8.3	
8	—	3	3	2	Grade 1	—	37.5
					Grade 2	37.5	
					Grade 3	37.5	
					Grade 4	25.0	
5	3	2	—	—	Grade 1	60.0	100.0
					Grade 2	40.0	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
4	2	2	—	—	Grade 1	50.0	100.0
					Grade 2	50.0	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
3	2	1	—	—	Grade 1	66.7	100.0
					Grade 2	33.3	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

A sample of ice-cream is graded by the result of a methylene blue test applied to the product after an incubation period of seventeen hours at 20°C. The test is simple and gives a reasonable indication of the purity of the ice-cream. The results show that the percentages suggested were not obtained in the case of one manufacturer and the matter was taken up with the firm and the local authority concerned. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and District Inspector

visited the factory with the local Food Inspector, when it was agreed that this manufacturer's stock should be withdrawn from the shops supplied in the Borough and renewed; two samples were taken from the fresh consignments at the point of despatch by the local Food Inspector and two samples were taken from the same consignment at the point of delivery by the District Inspector. The samples taken by the local Food Inspector both proved Grade 1 and the samples taken in Eastleigh proved Grade 2 and 3 respectively. By this time the end of the summer season had arrived and no further sales of this firm's ice-cream took place in the Borough during the year and no further opportunity presented itself for checking the discrepancy between these two results.

With regard to the second firm whose sample proved to be Grade 4, this was due to a breakdown in the refrigerator and automatic replacement of stock overlooked. The affected stock was surrendered to the District Inspector and the manufacturer notified accordingly. In addition to notifying the district concerned, reports are regularly sent to both retailers and manufacturers of all samples affecting them.

(8) Food Hygiene.

The condition of food premises, and the methods employed therein, is controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Food Hygiene Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act in 1950. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained and during the year four informal notices were served regarding various defects. Now that the general standard of premises has improved in respect of washing and sanitary facilities, together with the better storage and display of food, the prevention of contamination rests mainly with the food handler, to whom cleanliness is of paramount importance.

(9) Egg Melange.

During the year 1953 a request was received from the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, to co-operate with them in obtaining samples of liquid egg produced in a modern egg-packing station within the District. The examination of such samples for organisms of the Salmonella group formed part of a national survey conducted under the auspices of the Medical Research Council to determine the infection rate of Salmonellae in Frozen Egg and Liquid Egg. Sixty samples were taken in sterile containers and submitted to the Laboratory.

